

## THE OLD STAGECOACHES.

**Fabulous Profits Made by the Companies Who Owned Them.**

"The stagecoach days are about over in Montana and Idaho," said S. F. Shannon to a reporter. "With the extension of the Northern Pacific branch into Lewiston, Ida., the little stage line into that town will have to give way. There are but three stage lines left in Montana, and it is only a matter of time before they will be gone. But those were great days when the great Gilman-Saulsbury lines were operating in Montana." And Mr. Shannon lapsed into silence a moment as he thought of the old days when he was auditor of that line, stationed at Helena.

With the stagecoach lines from their infancy to their days of power and then with the railroad when it was finally completed through to the Pacific, and now in other business to look back on those earlier and at least equally happy days, has been Mr. Shannon's experience. He is intimately acquainted with the heads of the Northern Pacific and was with that road long before the present management came to the helm. He is a personal friend of the old time frontiersman, with a good business man of the later days.

"Staging now is not what it was in the early days," he continued. "The trouble now is that whenever a stage line begins to pay a railroad is built, and the stages have to move farther off into the newer sections of the country. I took a ride up through Okanogan county to the British Columbia line a short time ago on the stages in operation there, and it was one of the worse experiences I ever had. The stages are little more than mere wagons—not the easy going 6 to 12 horse teamed luxurious coaches with accommodations for any number up to 36 that we had in Montana. The roads are bad, and one jolt along over the trails expecting every minute that the next will be his last. He arrives at his destination thoroughly exhausted."

"But in the old days we had stages. Equipment is the word for their furnishings. They were as luxurious as it was possible to make them. They rode like rocking chairs. On our lines running from Mandan to Missoula and from Corinne over in Idaho to Helena by way of Deer Lodge, the coaches had accommodations for 18, 24 and 36 and were drawn by teams of 6 to 12 horses. It was a matter of get there with them. They had the mail contracts and were receiving \$364 for every mile they carried 600 pounds of baggage and \$150 for each extra hundred pounds. They had a monopoly of that traffic, and that is what caused the star route investigation in 1884. The coaches could carry 4,000 pounds of express and the same amount of mail and baggage, besides their passenger lists. They averaged 8 1/2 miles over this entire distance, or 9 1/2 miles actual running time. This was over mountains and plains and in all kinds of weather. Our stages used to leave Bozeman in the morning and arrive in Helena, 98 miles away, in the evening."

"Montana was in its stage lines second only to California. There will never be another country such as those two for stage lines. The roads were all good and hard through all kinds of weather, and the horses could fairly fly. There was money in staging then. The Gilman-Saulsbury company is said to have made \$76,000,000 out of their stage lines, and I guess that is true. The mail contracts and the heavy passenger lists, to say nothing of the express, made the profits count up, even after they had divided with those in charge of the mail contracts and after the government had forced them to give up a part of their stealings."

"There were several hold ups by road agents in those days, but as far as I can remember, and I was connected with the lines during the seventies and early eighties, we never lost any bullion."

"Montana has only three stage lines left now, and these run through rich agricultural districts. Cattle and sheep ranches are abundant, and the lines are doing a good business. In a few years the railroads will become jealous of them, if they are not now, and build through their districts. Then the stage lines will be only a matter of history. All the lines run out of Livingston, Mon. From Billings, Great Falls and Big Sandy on the Great Northern they run into Livingston. The first two virtually meet at Utica."

"In Oregon and Washington there are a few stage lines, but the day for staging has gone," concluded Mr. Shannon regretfully.—Tacoma Ledger.

## Necessary Provision.

Speaking of his rival, she said, "Every one tells me that he is long headed."

"Of course he is. Nature knows her business. A narrow mind requires a long head."—Detroit Free Press.

The screw of an Atlantic steamer costs about \$4,000.

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and sores no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

## BLINDNESS.

**With It Comes an Idealization That Makes Many Things Fair.**

"Some day I may write a paper to be called 'Compensations in Blindness,'" said a Washington lady, still under 30, who has been totally blind for nearly a decade. "Ten years ago, when I was told by several distinguished oculists that I should inevitably become completely blind within a very few months the shock was almost beyond my strength. Had I not been of great constitutional hardness the brooding I permitted myself to indulge in at first over the specialists' pronouncement would unquestionably have undermined my health. Then I forced myself to emerge from the heavy shadow and braced myself to submit philosophically to the final extinction of light, for the oculists were right, and every morning I found that I perceived objects more and more dimly. I gradually nerved myself up to meet the heavy day when I should awake in utter darkness. When the day came, it was not so bitter as I had anticipated, for I had grown used to the contemplation of the perpetual shadow that was in store for me."

"Now, as to the compensation in blindness. Can you understand that the world seems very much more beautiful to me now than it did when I could read a newspaper by the light of the full moon? We of the sightless eyes fall unconsciously into the habit, as time passes, of idealizing everything that presents itself to our notice. We are thrust upon our imaginations so absolutely, you know, and I suppose it is quite true that the imaginations of blind people are extraordinarily active."

"I have often fancied, since I became blind, that Milton's deprivation of sight was in reality a blessing to the world's literature, for I am firmly of the belief that his blindness stimulated his imagination and enabled him to portray his colossal pictures with infinitely more beauty than he would have been able to conceive had he been in possession of his sight."

"But, as I started to say, we of the useless eyes unconsciously develop into idealizers. For example, I am visited by many dear women friends whose faces I have never seen. I am told that several of these friends are hopelessly plain as to features, but I have observed that those who, as I hear, are the least attractive as to their exterior beauty have the sweetest voices, which in itself is a compensation for them. It is a compensation for me, in that I am the beneficiary of that alone which is the most attractive thing about them—their voices—and I am spared the acute sympathy I might feel for them could I see their lack of personal beauty. Again, my people occasionally take me to the theater. I venture to say that now, after having been blind for nearly ten years, I enjoy a good play very much more than those whose eyes serve them well. When I was quite a young woman and possessed of the best of sight, I recall that there were many actors and actresses whose enunciation and delivery of their lines were admirable, but whose natural or assumed mannerisms jarred upon me. Now I hear the voices of the players alone and their fine or vicious speeches; so that all stage heroes are Sir Laurence, and all villains Sir Modres to me. When I am told that a girl who comes to read to me is considered lovely by everybody, I am sure, after she has been described to me, that I picture her very much more beautiful than anybody with sight does. Again, you know that many fine musicians, vocal and instrumental, men and women, are desperately ill favored, and the performing manners of some of them are distressing, as I myself remember. But I only hear their music, you perceive, and the musicians are all angels of light to me. When I am led through the parks and inspired by the appealing fragrance of the lilies, I cannot see the flowers that are withering."—Washington Star.

**A Tie of Relationship.**

It is unkind of Roger to tell tales out of school. One should kiss and keep one's lips shut.

"I must admit," he says, "that I entered the room rather unceremoniously, without knocking and in a hurry. I expected to find Gladys alone, and there was also a gentleman there, who rose somewhat confusedly as I went in."

"But Gladys, dear girl, never loses her presence of mind."

"Hello, George!" she said. "Allow me to introduce to you my brother from India."

"Oh—er," stammered the Johnnie, "and why?"

"Well, you see," I answered, determined to make Gladys blush, "I also, you know, have been her brother from India."—Pick Me Up.

**Causes Wonder in Europe.**

The spectacle of putting \$50,000,000 into the hands of one man without accountability—to be expended at his discretion—attracted no attention in this country, for the people knew the man was their president and that its expenditure would be in making the beginning of a war preparation that needed to be made. There was no thought of it being diverted to other uses. The people knew the president—any president could be trusted implicitly to do the very best he knew in the premises. But the spectacle is still the wonder of Europe. They cannot quit talking about it.—Kansas City Times.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

—The Ploughman gives this advice: "Never strike a horse that is pulling its best, even if the progress be slow."

## A CURIOUS LEGEND.

**Travels of the Pieces of Gold That the Three Wise Men Gave to Christ.**

The 6th of January was a marked day in the calendar of medieval times, for upon it fell the feast of the Epiphany, the most popular of Christian festivals, Christmas day only excepted. All good churchmen know that the word Epiphany, meaning the "appearing," has reference to the star which guided "the three wise men" to the cave stable at Bethlehem 12 days after the birth of the holy child.

Tradition says that they were three kings—their names, Melchior, Balthayer and Gaspar—the one an Arabian, a descendant of Shem; the second an Egyptian of the race of Ham, and the third Japhet's representative, typical of the world-wide homage to be paid to the incarnate Jehovah.

"Three kings the King of Kings three gifts did bring," Melchior presented gold in recognition of the sovereignty of the babe; Gaspar, frankincense, in acknowledgment of his divinity, and Balthayer, myrrh, as typical of his human life, destined to be so full of bitterness.

Of the gold offered by Melchior there is, according to ancient legend, a very curious history. Originally coined by Terah, the father of Abraham, the money was given by him to his son upon his departure from the land of the Chaldees.

It is stated in the Koran, adopted from Mesopotamian traditions, that the patriarch was forced into exile on account of his monotheistic convictions and because he would not engage in his father's business, which was the manufacture of idols of gold and silver. These idols were of the moon god Sin, whence the name of the highest mountain in that region, Sinai. The money given by Terah to Abraham was next used for the purchase of the cave of Macpelah at Ephron the Hittite.

When Joseph's brethren sold him to the Ishmaelites, they received these identical pieces of gold in payment—so runs the legend—which they afterward paid to Joseph when driven in the time of the famine to buy corn in Egypt. Upon the death of Jacob Joseph sent the money to the land of Sheba to buy spices where with to embalm the body of his father, and they remained in the royal treasury until the queen of Sheba made her famous visit to Solomon, when, among other gifts, she presented the coins to that opulent monarch.

During the reign of Rehoboam, Solomon's son, Shishak, king of Egypt, made a successful invasion into Judaea and despoiled the temple, whereupon he presented to his ally and companion in arms, the king of Arabia, the famous pieces of gold as his share of the plunder.

Nearly 1,000 years later Melchior, the apocryphal successor of the Arabian monarch, brought them as a gift to "him that was called the King of the Jews."

It would seem that the ingenuity of our visionary archaeologists might be overtaxed to further connect the itinerant coins with the subsequent events of the New Testament, wherever money plays a part, but they stumbled at nothing.

The story goes on to say that in the hurry of the flight into Egypt the Virgin Mother dropped the gold pieces in a field, where they were afterward found by a shepherd. Not daring to disclose his good fortune lest he be suspected of dishonesty and the money be taken from him, he kept it by him for many years.

In his old age, being afflicted by incurable disease, he besought the aid of the Christ, who benedict him.

As a thank offering he carried his treasure to the temple and laid it upon the high altar. Thus, falling into the hands of the high priest, the money was paid to Judas as the price of his treachery in the betrayal of his Master.

The fact that the reward agreed upon to be paid to Judas is spoken of as 30 pieces of silver seems to offer no difficulty. It is explained upon the ground that the translation "silver" is used as the generic term for money, like "argent" in French.

When, tortured by remorse, Judas returned the money to the priest, they used it for the purchase of the "potter's field to bury strangers in," since which time all trace of the most traveled money has been lost.—Chicago Tribune.

**Why He Winked at His Father.**

Not long since a smart seven-year-old son of our preacher, after service was over, and the family had returned home from church, said, "Papa, do you ever look at me while you are preaching?"

The father, thinking that he was a little hurt by supposed neglect, said "Certainly, my son; I often look at you and think of you when I am preaching."

"But to-day you did not notice me at all."

"Yes, I did, son, several times," said the father.

"Well, papa, did you see me wink at you two or three times?"

"No, my son; what did you wink at me for when I was preaching?"

"I winked at you, papa, to get you to stop; you were spinning it too long."

M. L. Youcum, Cameron, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying almost all kinds of pills, but without success. DeWitt's Little Early Risers was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure. As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Little Early Risers has no equal. Evans Pharmacy."

Three hundred boxes of 200 oranges each fill a car, and 90 carloads are leaving southern California every day now for the east. This is 5,000,000 oranges.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can." The druggist recommended a house-hold name for "Dr. J. C. Peck's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. Evans Pharmacy.

## THE TOY BUYER ABROAD.

**Some of the Interesting Features of His Work in Europe.**

The professional buyer going to Europe to purchase goods travels on the best boats—and often on the same boat, which he finds familiar and comfortable. It may be that he knows the hotels abroad, in the countries that he visits, better than he does those of his own land, and he may come to have a better acquaintance with whole districts in foreign countries than he does with like districts of his own, for the simple reason that he visits them regularly and frequently. Where he goes depends on what he is buying. Whether it is silks or laces or linens or woolsens or leather goods or what not, he goes to the country where the things are made to buy them, whether it is in Russia or in Austria or France or Ireland. This takes him to the greatest cities and to smaller ones, and sometimes into remote country districts off the lines of railroads, where he buys of individual producers. This would be true, for example, of the toy buyer.

The buyer for a New York wholesale toyhouse goes to Germany, Austria, France and England, and, it may be, to other European countries, buying in each the productions peculiar to them. In Germany he buys, among other things, certain kinds of chinaware and dolls and toys. He buys some things there in cities, but he buys things as well in the country, in the houses of the people who make them. Household industries exist in Germany in a way that is practically unknown in this country. Whole families engage in some work, perhaps the decorating of toy china or in making dolls and so on, and whole communities may be thus engaged.

The toy buyer goes off into these places and buys at first hand, and, going to the individual, he gets things just as he wants them. He knows what he wants, and he gets things made that way. A touch, a single little grace, may make the difference between a profit and a loss, between a thing that will sell and one that won't. On a doll, for instance, even a cheap doll, the tiniest bit of lace properly disposed or the arrangement of the dress or the colors used or some slight change in the face of the doll, may make the difference between a doll that is dull and wooden and inanimate and one that is alive and attractive and saleable. It may be that the buyer sits down in the dollmaker's home and explains these things and gets the dolls made as he wants them.

One district in Germany that the toy buyer visits is in its characteristics much like the Catskill region in this state. The buyer makes his headquarters in a town, from which he drives off up the valleys and about the mountains to the homes of the people. He goes there year after year, and he knows the country well; its landmarks are familiar, and he knows the people. As he drives along the roads he meets boys who live in the neighborhood and take off their hats to him as they salute him and address him by name.

They know him, and they know what brings him to the mountains; his coming may mean an order for their own families. In recent years railroads have been built up through some of these valleys, and it will probably not be very many years before most of them will be accessible in that manner.

From Germany the toy buyer goes to Austria. It may be that even in Vienna he buys the products of household industries in the dwellings in which they are made. Here he may have to climb to the top story of a house to find a family workshop.

In France, in Paris, he buys some things at the home of the makers, but an increasing proportion he buys in the warehouses where they are collected. Pretty much everything that he gets in London he buys in wholesale establishments.—New York Sun.

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## AMERICAN FROG EATERS.

**They Consume Twice the Quantity That French Epicures Absorb.**

France has long been regarded as the "nation of frog eaters," but it is an established fact that the United States of America now consumes just twice as many frogs as France.

The value of frogs as food is now thoroughly recognized. The meat is white, delicate and very wholesome and palatable. Although eaten at all seasons, it is in best condition in fall and winter; in spring it is of relatively inferior quality. Only the hind legs are commonly utilized, the meat on the other parts of the body being edible, but in very small quantity. In some localities, however, the entire body, after the removal of the viscera, is fried with eggs and bread crumbs. The legs are usually prepared for the table by broiling, frying or stewing. The prejudice that formerly existed against frogs as an article of food was probably based on their uncanny appearance and the association in the minds of the people with witches, and their disgusting habit of marshes, pools, etc.

In a very complete pamphlet on the "Edible Frogs of the United States," issued by the fish commission, it is pointed out that the edible batrachians which are associated with the families of toads, tree frogs, newts, salamanders, etc., belong to 13 species and 6 subspecies or varieties.

From this same source it is learned that frog hunting is carried on in all sections of the United States, and is of economic importance in 15 states, while in nearly all the remaining states and territories frogs are taken for local or home consumption. The states supplying the largest quantities for the markets are California, Missouri, New York, Arkansas, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and of these New York leads the list.

The special localities where frog hunting is done are the marshes of the western end of Lake Erie, the Lewis and Grand reservoirs, in Ohio; the marshes of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, California; the valley of the Kankakee river, Indiana; Oneida lake, Seneca river and other waters of northern New York and the St. Francis river and sunken lands of the Mississippi river in Arkansas and Missouri.

The species commonly eaten are the bullfrog, the green frog, the spring frog and the western bullfrog. The most widely distributed is the common frog, known variously as the spring frog, shad frog or leopard frog. It is found from the Atlantic coast to the Sierra Nevada mountains, and from Lake Athabasca, in Canada, to Guatemala, Central America. It reaches a length of 3 1/2 inches, exclusive of legs.

The green frog is found in the eastern part of the United States and Canada. This frog is especially aquatic in habits, not hunting for food on land, and frequenting all kinds of fresh waters.

The pickered frog, marsh frog, or tiger frog, resembles the leopard frog, but may be readily distinguished from it by the bright yellow on the thighs and legs. This particular frog has a disagreeable odor, and it is but rarely eaten.

The bullfrog is the largest of North American frogs, reaching a body length of over eight inches. It has very much the same geographical range as the spring frog. The western bullfrogs are not so well known, and range from Montana west to Puget sound, thence south to California.—Philadelphia Record.

**A Problem in Mute Love Making**

Paul Milliken, who is quite an expert in the language of deaf mutes, says that one morning last week he was coming down on the Avondale car, when he became interested in a discussion between two mutes.

"Say, I want your advice," said one of them, using his hands as vocal organs.

"I shall be happy to oblige you," said the other.

"Are you up on the tricks of women?" inquired the first one.

The second man modestly admitted that he knew something of the gentler sex, although he disclaimed being an oracle.

"Well," resumed the one who wanted advice, "you know, I am in love with Mabel. That pretty little blonde, you know. At last I made up my mind to propose to her. Last night I made the attempt."

"And she turned you down?" eagerly inquired his friend, his hands trembling so with excitement that he shuddered badly.

"That is what I am coming to," said the first. "I don't know whether she did or not. You see, I was somewhat embarrassed, and the words seemed to stick on my hands. And there she sat, as demure as a dove. Finally my fingers clasp together, and I could not say a word. Then Mabel got up and turned the gas down."

"Well?"

"Well, what is bothering me is this: Did she do that to encourage and relieve my embarrassment, or did she do it so we could not see to talk in the dark, and so stop my proposal?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. Evans Pharmacy.

## HISTORY OF ICEMAKING.

**Singular Methods Followed by People Centuries Ago.**

The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it at the close of the day are placed pans of water, which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. This industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans. The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form.

Another process was practiced in the days of ancient Rome, when the wealthy are said to have had their wines cooled by having the bottles placed in water into which saltwater was thrown, the bottles being the while rotated.

Dr. Cullen in 1755 discovered that the evaporation of water could be facilitated by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, and that by doing this water could be frozen. Nairn, in 1777, discovered that sulphuric acid would absorb the vapor of water if placed in a second vessel separate from that containing the water, but connected with it. This discovery he put to use in 1810 by constructing an apparatus for absorbing the vapor of the water that it was desired to cool or freeze. This apparatus greatly facilitated the freezing operations of a vacuum freezing machine.

Jacob Perkins was the father of what is now known as the compression system, having invented the first machine of the kind in 1834, and as these machines improved, are at the present day more in use than any other, a description of Perkins' patent may be of interest. His apparatus consisted of an insulated vessel, in which was inclosed a second vessel containing ether, a vapor pump, a worm and worm tub, a tube between the second vessel and the pump, another between the pump and the worm, a third between the worm and the bottom of the ether vessel and the necessary valves.

As afterward constructed, the apparatus was made up of a jacketed pan, within which was the water to be cooled; an insulated box in which was placed the pan, a pump to extract the vapor from the jacket, a worm in which the vapor was condensed after it left the pump, a worm tub containing cold water to cool the worm and by means of the latter the vapor within it, and pipes connecting the top of the pan jacket to the pump, the pump with the upper end of the worm, and the lower end of the worm with the under side of the pan jacket. The refrigerating agent used with this apparatus was one derived from the destructive distillation of caoutchouc. James Harrison improved upon Jacob Perkins' apparatus in 1856, and it has been further improved by many others since.—Cassier's Monthly.

It is a great leap from the old-fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. Evans Pharmacy.

Twenty-two hundred acres of cedar timber are cut down every year in order to make wood cases for lead pencils, of which more than 2,000 are in Florida.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. Evans Pharmacy.

A rope 7 miles long and 4 1/2 inches in circumference, weighing nearly 60 tons, has just been made for use in a district subway in Glasgow, Scotland. It is said to be the biggest rope ever made for haulage purposes.

It is estimated that there are 75,000,000 dogs of all kinds in the United States.

## Baby Mine!

Every mother feels an indescribable dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger of the ordeal make its anticipation one of misery.

**MOTHER'S FRIEND**

is the remedy which relieves women of the great pain and suffering incident to maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is removed by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer dependent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are avoided, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of **Mother's Friend**. It is a blessing to woman.

**\$1.00 PER BOTTLE** at all Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price. BOOKS Containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent free to any address, upon application, by **THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

There are in circulation in China at the present time coins bearing the names of emperors who lived 2,000 years ago.

## Pitts' Carminative

**Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Cures Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Teething Children,**

And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

**NEVER FAILS**

to give satisfaction.

A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

**SEABOARD AIRLINE VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE**

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1896.

SOUTHERN.

Lv New York, via Penn R. 11:40 am	9:03 pm
Lv Philadelphia, " 1:12 pm	12:05 am
Lv Baltimore, " 3:15 pm	2:50 am
Lv Washington, " 4:40 pm	3:35 am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L. 5:45 pm	3:35 am
Lv Norfolk via S. A. L. 8:30 pm	5:55 am
Lv Portsmouth, " 8:45 pm	9:10 am
Lv Weldon, " 12:25 pm	11:25 pm
Lv Henderson, " 12:30 pm	11:35 am
Ar Durham, " 7:25 am	4:09 pm
Ar Durham, " 10:20 pm	11:39 pm
Ar Raleigh, via S. A. L. 2:16 am	8:34 pm
Ar Norfolk, " 3:35 am	5:08 pm
Ar Southern Pines, " 4:24 am	5:58 pm
Ar Hatteras, " 5:10 am	6:48 pm
Ar Wadesboro, " 5:54 am	8:11 pm
Ar Morehead, " 6:42 am	9:12 pm
Ar Charlotte, " 8:30 am	10:25 pm
Ar Chester, " 8:10 am	10:47 pm
Lv Columbia, C. N. & L. R. 10:47 pm	10:47 pm
Ar Clinton S. A. L. 11:40 am	12:10 pm
Ar Greenville, " 11:55 am	1:07 am
Ar Abbeville, " 12:05 pm	1:09 am
Ar Laurens, " 12:15 pm	2:41 am
Ar Athens, " 1:15 pm	3:45 am
Ar Winder, " 1:50 pm	4:28 am
Ar Atlanta, S. A. L. (Cen. Time) 2:50 pm	5:28 am